

## NOMENCLATURAL NOTES FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN FLORA. XII.

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### ABSTRACT

Turner's usage of the name *Ruellia nudiflora* var. *runyonii* is justified. *Aira elegans*, *Tetragonia tetragonoides*, and *Tradescantia spathacea* are accepted to replace *A. elegantissima*, *Tetragonia expansa*, and *Tradescantia discolor*, respectively. The authorship of *Anthraenantia rufa*, *Arundinaria gigantea*, *Coridochloa cimicina*, *Deschampsia danthonioides*, *D. elongata*, *Digitaria ischaemum*, *Orthocarpus imbricatus*, *O. purpureoalbus*, *Sclerochloa californica*, *Townsendia condensata*, and *Vulpia microstachya* is addressed. Typification of *Atriplex canescens*, *Erechtites*, *Menodora longiflora*, *M. scabra*, and *Uraspermum barbatum* is discussed.

KEY WORDS: Acanthaceae, Aizoaceae, Apiaceae, Asteraceae, Chenopodiaceae, Commelinaceae, Oleaceae, Poaceae, Scrophulariaceae, *Aira*, *Anthraenantia*, *Arundinaria*, *Atriplex*, *Coridochloa*, *Deschampsia*, *Digitaria*, *Erechtites*, *Menodora*, *Orthocarpus*, *Ruellia*, *Sclerochloa*, *Tetragonia*, *Townsendia*, *Tradescantia*, *Uraspermum*, *Vulpia*.

### INTRODUCTION

Continuing with the "NOMENCLATURAL NOTES FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN FLORA" (Kartesz & Gandhi 1989, 1990a, 1990b, 1990c, 1991a, 1991b, 1991c, 1991d, 1992a, 1992b, 1992c), a twelfth note in the series is presented here toward advancing our understanding of North American plant names.

## ACANTHACEAE

*Ruellia nudiflora* var. *runyonii*

Turner (1991, p. 291) treated *Ruellia runyonii* Tharp & Barkley at varietal rank making the combination *R. nudiflora* var. *runyonii* (Tharp & Barkley) B. Turner. He further cited *R. runyonii* var. *berlandieri* Tharp & Barkley as a synonym of var. *runyonii*. Some workers may believe that Turner erred in choosing the epithet *runyonii* over the epithet *berlandieri*, since the latter existed as a varietal name, and since a name has priority within its own rank (*International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* [ICBN] Art. 60.1). However, we assert that Turner was correct in his treatment and that any nomenclatural confusion may be attributed to the absence of a discussion and to the incomplete basionym citation by Turner. Our discussion is provided here.

When Tharp & Barkley (Amer. Midl. Naturalist 42:56. 1949) proposed *Ruellia runyonii* var. *berlandieri*, they automatically created *R. runyonii* var. *runyonii* (ICBN Art. 26.2). If these two varieties represent a single taxon, then the autonym (i.e., var. *runyonii*) has priority over var. *berlandieri* (ICBN Art. 57.3).

*Ruellia nudiflora* (Engelm. & Gray) Urban var. *runyonii* (Tharp & Barkley) B. Turner, *Phytologia* 71:291. 1991. BASIONYM: *Ruellia runyonii* Tharp & Barkley (Amer. Midl. Naturalist 42:56. 1949.) var. *runyonii* (automatically created by *Ruellia runyonii* Tharp & Barkley var. *berlandieri* Tharp & Barkley).

*Ruellia runyonii* Tharp & Barkley var. *berlandieri* Tharp & Barkley, Amer. Midl. Naturalist 42:56. 1949

## AIZOACEAE

*Tetragonia tetragonioides*

The New Zealand Spinach, a native of Asia and Australia, has become naturalized throughout the United States: CA, CT, FL, HI, MA, NC, ND, NY, PA, WV, to Caribbean (Kartesz, unpublished). Many workers, such as Small (1933, p. 493), Adamson (J. S. African Bot. 21:147. 1955.), Munz (1959, p. 308), Ahles (in Radford *et al.* 1968, p. 431), and Bogle (J. Arnold Arbor. 51:460. 1970.) have used the name *Tetragonia expansa* Murr. (published in 1783) for this species. Of these authors, Bogle alone mentioned *T. tetragonioides* (Pall.) O. Kuntze (based on *Demidovia tetragonioides* Pall., published in 1781) as a synonym, but provided no discussion for using a later name and citing an earlier one in synonymy. Wunderlin (1982, p. 179), Jessop (1986, p. 205), Pienaar (in Gibbs Russell *et al.* 1987, p. 25), recognized the name *T.*

*tetragonoides* and cited *T. expansa* as a synonym. Although we corresponded with Bogle regarding his usage of the name *T. expansa*, he had no additional information. With the information available, we recognize *T. tetragonoides* to be the correct name for this species.

*Tetragonia tetragonoides* (Pall.) O. Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2:269. 1891.  
BASIONYM: *Demidovia tetragonoides* Pall., *Enum. Hort. Demidof.*  
150, t. 1. 1781.

*Tetragonia expansa* Murr., *Commentat. Soc. Regiae Sci. Gott.* 6:13, t.  
5. 1783.

## APIACEAE

### Typification of *Uraspermum barbatum*

Lowry & Jones (*Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 71:1162. 1984.) stated that McVaugh *et al.* (*Bull. Cranebrook Inst. Sci.* 34:79. 1953.) lectotypified the name *Uraspermum barbatum* Farwell by *Farwell 8490* (BLH). They considered the duplicate collection on deposit at GH as the isoelectotype.

Farwell (*Amer. Midl. Naturalist* 12:70. 1930.), in the protologue of *Uraspermum barbatum*, cited "Rocky woods, Copper Harbor, No. 8490, Jul 24, 1929." Since Farwell cited a single collection, no syntypes are involved and thus, lectotypification is unnecessary. The collection at BLH must be designated as the holotype, and duplicates of this collection found elsewhere must be designated as isotypes. McVaugh *et al.* (p. 10) asserted a similar opinion: "When he (Farwell) cited no more than one number or collection with the description of a new entity, we have taken the cited specimen as the type ... When Farwell cited more than one number with the description, a lectotype must be designated ... " We conclude that McVaugh *et al.* did not designate a lectotype and that Lowry & Jones misinterpreted McVaugh *et al.*'s treatment. McVaugh (NCU; pers. comm.) concurred with our analysis.

*Uraspermum barbatum* Farwell, *Amer. Midl. Naturalist* 12:70. 1930. HOLOTYPE: UNITED STATES. Michigan: Keweenaw Co., 24 Jul 1929, *Farwell 8490* (BLH).

## ASTERACEAE

*Erechtites*

Rafinesque (1817) published *Erechtites* as a monotypic genus with *E. praealta* Raf. as its species. Therefore, *E. praealta* must be cited as the type species of this genus, which Belcher (Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 43:10. 1956.) and Farr *et al.* [*Index Nominum Genericorum (Plantarum)* 2:631. 1979.] correctly did. However, Barkley & Cronquist (*N. Amer. Fl.* II. 140. 1978.) cited *E. hieraciifolia* (L.) Raf. ex DC. as the type, which amounted to a neotypification. Although *E. praealta* is presently treated as a taxonomic synonym of *E. hieraciifolia*, the former name stands as the type species of *Erechtites*.

*Erechtites* Raf., *Fl. Ludov.* 65. 1817. TYPE: *Erechtites praealta* Raf.

*Townsendia condensata*

Parry (Amer. Naturalist 8:106. 1874.) proposed *Townsendia condensata* as a provisional name (*nom. invalid.*; ICBN Art. 34.1a). Later, Eaton (Amer. Naturalist 8:213. 1874.) used the name *T. condensata* and provided a description. Subsequent workers, such as Beaman (1957, p. 118), accepted Eaton as the author of this species. Our analysis follows.

Although it appears that Eaton validated this name, his protologue indicates otherwise: "Not having seen a specimen of Nuttall's *T. incana*, I have some doubt as to whether this may not be his plant of that name. If not, it may properly bear the name which Dr. Parry has proposed." It is evident from Eaton's remarks that he did not definitely accept this name; therefore, this name was not validated in Eaton's treatment (ICBN Art. 34.1a, b). To the best of our knowledge, Gray was the first to validate the name *Townsendia condensata*, and he ascribed the name to Parry; therefore, the correct author citation of this species is: Parry ex A. Gray.

*Townsendia condensata* Parry ex A. Gray, *Syn. Fl. N. Amer.* 1(2):167. 1884.

## CHENOPODIACEAE

*Atriplex canescens* var. *canescens*

According to Stutz (1978), the type specimen of *Atriplex canescens* (Pursh) Nutt. (a Lewis collection from South Dakota) is referable to the low subherbaceous expressions of this species, which have been known as *A. canescens* ssp. *aptera* (A. Nelson) Hall & Clements. This assertion by Stutz is contrary to the

established usage of the name *A. canescens*, which pertains to the tall shrubby expressions of this species throughout the west. If Stutz's conclusion is correct, then the tall shrubby expression of this complex requires a new name, either at specific or infraspecific rank. However, McNeill *et al.* (1983, p. 553) rejected the Stutz analysis. These authors indicated that the Lewis collection was a mixture of both the low and the tall expressions of this complex. With this finding, McNeill *et al.* lectotypified the name *A. canescens* with that portion of the mixed collection assignable to the tall expression, and thus maintained its traditional usage.

Without referencing McNeill *et al.* (*l.c.*), Welsh & Stutz (in Welsh 1984, p. 188) accepted Stutz's typification and proposed a new combination [*Atriplex canescens* var. *occidentalis* (Torr. & Frem.) Welsh & Stutz] to include the tall expression of *A. canescens*, found in Utah. Their new combination is based on the type of *Pterochiton occidentale* Torr. & Frem. collected from the Great Salt Lake. Welsh (in Welsh *et al.* 1987, p. 118) continued to recognize the name *A. canescens* var. *occidentalis*. However, Dorn (1988, p. 303) remarked that Welsh's use of the preceding name "appears inappropriate in light of selection of a lectotype by McNeill *et al.* (Taxon 32:553, 1983.)."

We accept McNeill's lectotypification, and thus recognize var. *occidentalis* as a taxonomic synonym of *Atriplex canescens* var. *canescens*, since the type of the typical expression of *A. canescens* includes the type of var. *occidentalis*.

*Atriplex canescens* (Pursh) Nutt., *Gen. N. Amer. Pl.* 1:197. 1817. *Atriplex canescens* (Pursh) Nutt. var. *canescens*. BASIONYM: *Calligonum canescens* Pursh, *Fl. Amer. Sept.* 2:370. 1814. LECTOTYPE (*vide* McNeill *et al.* Taxon 32:553. 1983.): UNITED STATES. South Dakota: Big bend of Missouri, 21 Sep 1804, Lewis s.n., right hand shoot of the specimen (PH).

*Pterochiton occidentale* Torr. & Frem. in Frem., *Rep. Exped. Rocky Mts.* 318. 1845. *Atriplex canescens* (Pursh) Nutt. var. *occidentalis* (Torr. & Frem.) Welsh & Stutz, *Great Basin Naturalist* 44:188. 1984.

## COMMELINACEAE

### *Tradescantia spathacea*

The boat-lily, a widespread tropical weed of the New World, has long been known as either *Tradescantia spathacea* Sw. or *T. discolor* L'Her. Stearn (Baileya 5:195-198. 1957.) indicated that the name *T. discolor* (published in Dec 1788-Jan 1789) has priority over the competing name *T. spathacea* (published in Jun-Jul 1788). He transferred *T. spathacea* to the genus *Rhoeo* and made

the combination: *Rhoeo spathacea* (Sw.) Stearn. However, we maintain the boat-lily within *Tradescantia*.

Later, Tucker (J. Arnold Arbor. 70:111. 1989.) recognized the name *Tradescantia discolor* for the boat-lily and cited *T. spathacea* and *R. spathacea* as synonyms. He also erred in attributing *R. spathacea* to: (Sw.) Hance.

*Tradescantia spathacea* Sw., Prodr. 57. Jun-Jul 1788. *Rhoeo spathacea* (Sw.) Stearn, Bailey 5:198. 1957.

*Tradescantia discolor* L'Her., Sert. Angl. 8, t. 12. Jan 1789.

## OLEACEAE

*Menodora longiflora* and *M. scabra*

Steyermark (1932) attributed the names *Menodora longiflora* (pp. 143-147) and *M. scabra* (pp. 134-137) to "(Engelm.) Gray," and cited "*Lindheimer 652*" and "*Wislizenus 68*," respectively as the types. Turner (1991a, pp. 347, 352) attributed both names to "Engelm. ex A. Gray." Regarding typification, Turner recognized the Wislizenus specimen as the "holotype" for *M. scabra*, but designated Lindheimer's collection as the lectotype for *M. longiflora*. Our analysis on the authorship and the typification of these two names follows.

The authorship of the names *Menodora longiflora* and *M. scabra* must not be cited as "Engelm. ex Gray", since Gray (Amer. J. Sci. II. 14:44-45. 1852.) did not ascribe them to Engelmann. Although Gray cited the reference "*Bolivarica longiflora* Engelm. Mss." for *M. longiflora* and the reference "*Bolivarica scabra* Engelm. Mss." for *M. scabra*, these two unpublished names of Engelmann do not qualify as basionyms; therefore, the authorship must not be cited as "(Engelm.) Gray." We conclude that Gray alone is the author of both *M. longiflora* and *M. scabra*. Their typification is discussed below.

In the protologue of *Menodora longiflora*, Gray referenced "Texas, Lindheimer (no. 652, & C.), Wright (No. 564)." Since Gray cited two collections, this name needed lectotypification, which Steyermark (1932, p. 146) did by Lindheimer's specimen. Although Steyermark referenced both collections, he designated Lindheimer's specimen as the type, but did not state the reasons for his preference of Lindheimer's specimen over Wright's specimen. Nevertheless, Steyermark's typification must be construed as lectotypification. Therefore, Turner's lectotypification of this name by Lindheimer's specimen is irrelevant.

Regarding *Menodora scabra*, Gray referenced the following: New Mexico, Wislizenus, Fendler (no. 693), Wright (No. 563). Saltillo, México, Gregg (No. 527). Since Gray cited three collections from New Mexico and one collection from México, the name needed lectotypification. Of these four collections, Steyermark (1932, p. 136) referenced Wislizenus' and Fendler's collections,

but did not comment on Wright's and Gregg's collections. As noted above, Steyermark's typification of this name by Wislizenus' specimen must be construed as lectotypification. For this reason, Turner's designation of Wislizenus' specimen as the holotype must be corrected as the lectotype chosen by Steyermark.

*Menodora longiflora* A. Gray, Amer. J. Sci. II. 14:45. 1852. LECTOTYPE (vide Steyermark, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 19:146. 1932.): UNITED STATES. Texas: Upper Guadalupe, Jun 1847, Lindheimer 652 (MO).

*Menodora scabra* A. Gray, Amer. J. Sci. II. 14:44. 1852. LECTOTYPE (vide Steyermark, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 19:136. 1932.): UNITED STATES. New Mexico: Ojo del Muerto, south of Santa Fe, 2 Aug 1846, Wislizenus 68 (MO).

## POACEAE

### *Aira*

We (Phytologia 69:301-302. 1990.) stated that the name *Aira elegans* Willd. ex Gaudin was not validly published in Gaudin's work (*Agrost. Helv.* 1:130. 1881.). Therefore, we followed Tutin (*Fl. Europaea* 5:227. 1980.) in accepting the name *A. elegantissima* Schur (published in 1853). Later, we found that Kunth (1833, p. 289) used the name *A. elegans* and validated it. Since *A. elegans* has priority from 1833, it is indeed the correct name for this species.

*Aira elegans* Willd. ex Kunth, Enum. Pl. 1:289. 1833.

*Aira elegantissima* Schur, Verh. Mitth. Siebenburg. Vereins Naturwiss. Hermannstadt 4(*Sert. Fl. Transs.*):85. 1853.

### *Anthænantia rufa*, *Aulazanthus rufus*, *Aulaxia rufa*

The name *Aulazanthus rufus* has been generally credited to Elliott (Hitchcock & Chase 1951, p. 818; Gould 1975, p. 420). Our analysis follows.

In the protologue of *Aulazanthus rufus*, Elliott (1816, p. 103) remarked: "It may be merely a variety produced by a difference of soil ... I insert it here for future observation." Elliott's remarks explicitly indicate that he did not definitely accept this name and that he proposed it as a provisional name. Since Elliott did not meet the requirements of valid publication of *Aulazanthus rufus* (Art. 34.1a, b), he must not be cited as a parenthetical author for later

combinations based on his type (Art. 45.3). Nuttall (1818, p. 47) transferred Elliott's name to *Aulazia* Nutt. making the combination *Aulazia rufa*, for which Nuttall alone is the author (i.e., no parenthetical authorship involved). For all subsequent combinations based on Elliott's type, Nuttall must be cited as the parenthetical author. Presently, we are recognizing this taxon in the genus *Anthraenantia* P. Beauv.

*Anthraenantia rufa* (Nutt.) Schultes, *Mant.* 2:258. 1824. BASIONYM:  
*Aulazia rufa* Nutt., *Gen. N. Amer. Pl.* 1:47. 1818. *Aulazanthus rufus* Ell., *Sketch Bot. S. Carolina* 1:103. 1816, *nom. pro.* (*nom. invalid.*).

### *Arundinaria gigantea*

Walter (1788, p. 81) described the cane grass in Carolina as *Arundo gigantea*. Without referencing Walter, Michaux (1803, p. 74) described the same grass as *Arundinaria macrosperma*; therefore, the types for Walter's name and Michaux's name are different. In his 1813 *Catalogue*, Muhlenberg (p. 14) ascribed the name *Arundinaria gigantea* to Walter. Muhlenberg's reference to Walter must be construed as an indirect reference to the basionym *Arundo gigantea* Walt.; therefore, the combination *Arundinaria gigantea* (Walt.) Muhl. was validly made (ICBN Art. 33.2). Elliott (1816, p. 96), without referencing Muhlenberg, recognized the name *Arundinaria macrosperma* and cited *Arundo gigantea* as its synonym.

The status of the name *Arundinaria gigantea* in Chapman (1860, p. 561) is a complicated issue. He did not mention its authorship. Furthermore, he referenced *Arundinaria macrosperma*, but made no reference to Walter, Muhlenberg, or Elliott. It is most likely that Chapman was aware of Muhlenberg's name and used it. But, in the absence of a direct or indirect reference to Walter, Muhlenberg, or Elliott, Chapman's usage should be construed as a *nom. nov.* for *A. macrosperma*, and the type for *A. gigantea* Chapm. must be the same as that of *A. macrosperma*. In other words, *A. gigantea* Chapm. is a later homonym of *A. gigantea* (Walt.) Muhl., rather than an isonym.

*Arundinaria gigantea* (Walt.) Muhl., *Cat. Pl. Amer. Sept.* 14. 1813. BASIONYM: *Arundo gigantea* Walt., *Fl. Car.* 81. 1788.

*Arundinaria macrosperma* Michx., *Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1:74. 1803.

*Arundinaria gigantea* Chapm., *Fl. S. U.S.* 561. 1860, *non* (Walt.) Muhl.



### *Coridochloa*

The combining authorship of *Coridochloa cimicina* has often been attributed to Nees *ex* Jacks. (Hitchcock & Chase 1951, p. 847). Our analysis follows.

Jackson cited this name as a synonym of *Panicum cimicinum*; therefore, he did not validate the combination. To the best of our knowledge, Chase was the first to validate the combination.

*Coridochloa cimicina* (L.) Nees [*ex* Jacks., *Ind. Kew.* 1:618. 1893, *pro. syn.*] *ex* Chase, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 24:129. 1911.

### *Deschampsia*, *Vulpia*, *Sclerochloa*

Hitchcock & Chase (1951, pp. 293, 853, 874) and Holmgren (*in* Cronquist *et al.* 1977, pp. 204, 260, 262) cited the combining authorship of *Deschampsia danthonioides*, *D. elongata*, and *Vulpia microstachya* as Munro *ex* Benth. On p. 341, Bentham (1857, p. 341, footnote) stated that the taxonomy of grasses was determined by Munro; therefore, the four novelties proposed in the grass section of this work must be credited to Munro alone.

*Deschampsia danthonioides* (Trin.) Munro *in* Benth., *Pl. Hartw.* 342. 1857.

*Deschampsia elongata* (Hook.) Munro *in* Benth., *Pl. Hartw.* 342. 1857.

*Sclerochloa californica* Munro *in* Benth., *Pl. Hartw.* 342. 1857, *nom. nud.*

*Vulpia microstachya* (Nutt.) Munro *in* Benth., *Pl. Hartw.* 342. 1857.

### *Digitaria*

Hitchcock & Chase (1951, p. 854), Gould (1975, p. 411), and Holmgren (*in* Cronquist *et al.* 1977, p. 365) cited the combining authorship of *Digitaria ischaemum* as Schreb. *ex* Muhl. Regarding its valid publication, Gould cited Muhlenberg's 1813 work, whereas Hitchcock & Chase, and Holmgren cited Muhlenberg's 1817 work. Our analysis follows.

For his combination *Digitaria ischaemum*, Muhlenberg (1813) neither provided a description nor referenced its basionym details (*Panicum ischaemum* Schreb.). Since he failed to cite even the author of the basionym, he clearly did not meet the requirements of ICBN Art. 32.4 for indirect reference. Therefore, this combination was not validly made in this work. Later, Muhlenberg (1817) described this grass and cited Schreber, but failed to include the basionym. Based on ICBN Art. 32 Ex. 5, Muhlenberg's citation of Schreber must be construed as an indirect reference to *P. ischaemum*; hence, Muhlenberg alone is the combining author of *D. ischaemum*. The correct author citation is given below.

*Digitaria ischaemum* (Schreb.) Muhl., *Descr. Gram.* 131. 1817.

## SCROPHULARIACEAE

Authorship of *Orthocarpus imbricatus* and *O. purpureoalbus*

Chuang & Heckard (1992, pp. 567, 579) attributed the name *Orthocarpus purpureoalbus* to A. Gray in S. Watson and *O. imbricatus* to Torrey in S. Watson. These two names were published in the appendix portion (pp. 429-497) of the 5th volume of *United States Geological Exploration* (sic) *of the Fortieth Parallel* by C. King (also called *Botany* [fortieth parallel] or *Bot. King Exped.*) published in 1871. Although the botany section included contributions from Eaton, Engelmann, Gray, James, Olney, Robbins, Torrey, and Tuckerman, the text was chiefly written and authored by S. Watson. The contribution of each author is indicated on the appropriate page. Since no author was listed for the appendix, S. Watson was responsible for its contents. Although he ascribed the name *O. purpureoalbus* to Gray and *O. imbricatus* to Torrey, and cited their herbarium manuscript, he did not definitely indicate that the validating description of these two taxa were from Gray or Torrey. Therefore, S. Watson must be credited for the valid publication of these two names, as given below.

*Orthocarpus imbricatus* Torr. ex S. Wats., *Botany* [fortieth parallel] 458. 1871.

*Orthocarpus purpureoalbus* A. Gray ex S. Wats., *Botany* [fortieth parallel] 458. 1871.

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